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DATA YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC PROGRAMS: 1949 - 1950

## SERBIAN 1949 PLAN FULFILLMENT -- Crvena Zastava, No 1, Feb 50

In 1948, production in Serbian industries was 67 percent greater than in 1947. In 1949, the general increase over 1948 in industrial production of republic significance, exclusive of local industry, amounted to 226 percent. The quota for industrial production of republic significance was 16,982,800,000 dinars, but actual production in 1949 totaled 17,953,400,000 dinars, or 106 percent.

The 1949 plan for the Ministry of the Lumber Industry was realized as follows: felling and processing of lumber, 101 percent; shipment of lumber to hard roads, 84 percent; and shipment of lumber to main storage places, 90 percent.

In relation to 1948, 13 percent more trees were felled and 31 percent more lumber was shipped to main storage places during 1949. The realization of the 1949 plan for the lumber industry was 76 percent greater than the realization of the 1948 plan.

The 1949 corrected plan for construction was realized by 91.2 percent according to norm hours, and by 94.1 percent according to value. According to norm hours, projects of federal significance were completed by 61.5 percent, of republic significance by 27.4 percent, and of local significance by 11.1 percent.

The 1949 retail turnover was 2,500,000,000 dinars greater than in 1948. The 1949 plan for the guaranteed supply was completed by 100.17 percent, for commerce at tied prices by 100.77 percent, and for free sale by 100.36 percent.

In 1949, through the guaranteed supply, consumers received 12,576 additional tons of meat, which is 56.7 percent more than in 1948, 5,806 additional tons or 41 percent more fats; 2,893 additional tons or 12.4 percent more sugar; 512,842 extra cubic meters or 84.8 percent more firewood; and 64,900 added tons of coal, which is 15.1 percent more than in 1948.

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In 1949, consumers received 6.38 percent more flour, 0.94 percent more textiles, and 6.15 percent more footwear than in 1948.

The 1949 plan as a whole, for the crop purchase of white grains, was fulfilled by 100 percent, of livestock for general consumption by 102 percent, of fat pigs, including purchase of fat, from individual producers, by 102.4 percent, and of wool by 100.7 percent.

During 10 months of 1949, 628,064 new workers joined Serbian economic enterprises and 430,050 left these enterprises. Only 31 percent of the new workers remained in their jobs.

Only 32,424 women, or 8 percent of the total Serbian population, were hired in economic enterprises.

During the first 10 months of 1949, 18 percent of the total man-days were lost in Serbian enterprises, as an average of 68,016 workers were absent from work each day for various reasons.

Of the total man-days lost because of unexcused absences, 15.6 percent were in industry, 31.4 percent in construction, and 38 percent in forestry.

The 1950 budget for Serbia is 23,386,100,000 dinars, or 27 percent larger than in 1949. Of this, 10,678,000,000 dinars are scheduled for investments and 2 billion dinars for capital construction. The investment funds will be spent in the following manner: 6,774,879,000 dinars for projects of republic significance, 1,868,621,000 dinars for autonomous oblasts and people's councils, and 2 billion dinars for the cooperative sector, i.e., farm work cooperatives. Industry will receive 3,350,257,000 dinars, agriculture 3,085,290,000 dinars, road construction enterprises 822,833,000 dinars, communal housing 1,360,741,000 dinars, and cultural and scientific institutions 724,627,000 dinars. The electrical industry will receive 1,700,000,000 dinars and the mining industry 1,100,000,000 dinars.

The federal government and the Serbian government have allotted over 800 million dinars for the construction of various projects in Serbia. -- Jovan Veselinov

#### YUGOSLAV 1950 ECONOMIC PLAN -- Narodna Drzava, No 1/2, Jan/Feb 50

In 1950, Yugoslav industrial production is scheduled to be 13 percent greater than in 1949. The 1950 investment plan is to exceed the 1949 one by 87,500,000,000 dinars. The transportation of goods in 1950 will be increased by 8 percent as compared to 1949.

In 1950, exports will amount to 14,700,000,000 dinars. Thus, 93 percent of the production and 87 percent of the investments called for by the Five-Year Plan will be realized. The national revenue is expected to reach 245,870,000,000 dinars, of which 93,606,000,000 dinars are expected to come from industry and mining, 81,951,000,000 from agriculture, 20,880,000,000 dinars from construction, 16,951,000,000 dinars from transportation, etc. Wages of white and blue-collar workers are scheduled to amount to 88 billion dinars and the accumulation (excluding agriculture) to 77,800,000,000 dinars.

According to the 1950 plan, the government will purchase 233,000 carloads of grain, over 200,000 carloads of industrial crops, 22,000 carloads of meat, 2,507 carloads of hides, and 735 carloads of wool.

In Yugoslavia, 5,500,000 consumers are eligible for rations under the system of guaranteed supply.

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The monthly turnover of workers in the Yugoslav economy averages 15 percent. The turnover is especially great in the unskilled categories.

Unexcused absences in federal and republic enterprises in 1949 reduced the effective manpower from 5 to 7 percent, and resulted in a loss of 1,310,000 working days per month, or 2,720,000 working days per month including excused absences. From 14 to 16 percent of the effective manpower was lost per month in 1949 because of excused and unexcused absences. -- Vljajko Begović

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